

The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

(VOL. I.)

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1790.

(No. 44.)

JUST IMPORTED,
(FROM FRANCE)

An excellent Assortment of

French Merchandise

Of the newest Fashions, and to be sold on Adam's Wharf—consisting of

CLOTH Stuffs for Ladies and Gentlemen; a Variety of Trinkets, viz. Watches, Buckles, Rings, Buttons of all Sizes, Silver plated Candlesticks, and a great many other Articles too tedious to mention.—Said Merchandise will be sold at the lowest Prices, for ready Money only, as the Owners intend to stay but a short Time here, and are determined to leave the Town in 8 or 10 Days.

Alexandria, May 13, 1790.

3w.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest Bidder, on Friday the 28th instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for ready Money,

ONE Hundred and Forty ACRES of valuable LAND, adjoining the Town of Alexandria. The said Land is very level, except a beautiful hill on the back part, suitable for a country seat; high banks on the River, proper for making wharves; a quantity of good meadow ground, either for timothy or clover. Seven or eight hundred pounds must be paid down; for the balance any length of credit, with interest, may be had, if required.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

May 12, 1790.

3w.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Schooner Trial, Capt. Simeon Parker, and now landing at Hooe's Wharf,

A CARGO of high Proof and well-flavoured GRANADA RUM in Puncheons and Quarter-Casks, COFFEE in Bags, and a few Barrels of LINES.—For Terms apply to DAVID EASTON.

Alexandria, May 20, 1790.

3w.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, two stories high, formerly the property of ROBERT ALLISON, situated on King-street, in Alexandria. There is a good Cellar under said house, and a convenient Kitchen adjoining it. The LOT upon which these buildings stand, has for its front 30 1/2 feet, and runs back the distance of 175 feet. This house is convenient for Mercantile Business and the accommodation of a Family, having a store-room in the front, and several large apartments above and below.

He will also sell a LOT of GROUND, situated on Pitt-street, whose front is 28 feet, and runs back 100 feet, uniting with the above-mentioned Lot.—This Lot has a good Stable and Carriage-House on it. The situation of this property, and the advantage of its fronting two streets, must render it very valuable. The subscriber will take in payment all sorts of PUBLIC SECURITIES; or will exchange it for LAND lying in Montgomery County, or situated within 30 miles of this Town. If he should be unable to dispose of this property, he will lease it for such time as may be agreeable to any person contracting with him. For terms apply to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, in Alexandria, or to the Subscriber.

PETER CASANAVE.

George Town, May 14, 1790.

7w.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from William Jones, on the night of the 16th inst. a Negro Man slave, named FRANK. He has been the property of Joseph Asberry, Thomas Brown, and Moses Thomas, all of this County; an artful cunning fellow, though often endeavours to appear otherwise. He was sold five or six years ago by a Ship-Carpenter, who lives in Alexandria, to the aforesaid Moses Thomas, and may probably, as he has been used to going by water, make for that place or Dumfries. He was clothed in a Negro-cotton jacket, old country cloth waistcoat, of-naburg shirt, country linen trousers, which, if clean, will appear striped, old white linen breeches, and red and white stockings; but may change his dress.—Said Negro is about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, strong made, walks straight and wide, a little squint-eyed, yellowish complexion, and his hair cut close on the top of his head.—If taken in the County, Two Dollars Reward will be paid on his delivery; if taken out of the County, and delivered to Capt. John Reynolds, in Alexandria, or to the subscriber at Wapping, in Loudoun County, the above Reward, with reasonable charges.—All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby forewarned from harbouring or entertaining said Runaway at their peril.

GEORGE RALLS.

May 18, 1790.

3w.

LOST,

On board the Ship Liberty,

Round GOLD SNUFF-BOX.—

A Whoever has found the same, and delivers it to the Printers hereof, shall receive a liberal Reward, and no Questions asked.

Alexandria, May 20, 1790.

Pork in Barrels.

A small Quantity is just received, and for Sale, on very low Terms, by

MURRAY & WHEATON.

Alexandria, May 20, 1790.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Thomas Stewart

BECS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Fairfax-Street to Royal-Street, next Door to the Post-Office, where he will thankfully receive and execute, to the best of his Abilities, any Orders in his Line of Business that may be given him.

Alexandria, May 6, 1790.

(t. f.)

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having purchased of Mrs. Ann James, Widow of Doctor Thomas James, for a valuable Consideration, the genuine Receipt for making the celebrated JAMES'S WATERS, well known for their Efficacy in many grievous Complaints, he gives this public Notice, that on the first of June, or some Time in that Month, all Persons who apply at his House, in Port-Tobacco, Charles County, may be supplied with that valuable Medicine.—That no one may look on this as a Deception; the following Affidavit is subjoined:

"Charles County, *fe.*

"**T**HEN Ann James personally appeared before me and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, to the best of her Knowledge, that the Receipt which she has bargained, sold, and delivered to Ignatius Simpson, was left by her Husband, and that it is the true Receipt for making the celebrated James's Waters.—Witness my Hand and Seal, this 30th Day of March, 1790.

"(Signed) B. FENDALL, (Seal.)"

The Benefits received, and Cures made by this valuable Medicine are too well known both in Maryland and Virginia to need a Repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790.

I Will convey to any Man who shall come well recommended for his Industry and Knowledge in Gardening, and the Culture of Fruit-Trees, a Life-Estate, including that of his Wife, in five or six Acres of very fertile Land, on the Patowmack, within two Miles of Alexandria; and on very advantageous Terms to the Lessee: as also be at some Trouble and Expense in procuring him an agreeable Establishment in the above Line of Business.

ROGER WEST.

West-Grove, May 13, 1790.

4w.

BAJAZET

Is in high Perfection, and stands at Notley's Hall, the Seat of H. Roger, Esq; and covers at Three Pounds the Season, and Two and Six Pence to the Groom. Wheat or corn will be taken in Payment, if delivered any Time in December.

BAJAZET is a fine black, with a few gray Hairs, 8 Years old, upwards of 15 Hands high, remarkably bony, active, strong, and spirited. He was got by the Arabian, out of a full-blooded Mare as any in the State. Her Pedigree may be seen at any Time, and, if required, will be attested. Good Pasturage for Mares, gratis, under a good Fence; but Elcapes and Accidents must be at the Risk of the Owners.

NICHOLAS CRAYCRAFT, Manager.

March 31, 1790.

EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

[Continued from our last.]

THURSDAY, February 25, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr. Benson in the chair.—The assumption of the State Debts under consideration.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that it appeared to him that the result of the plan proposed by the Secretary would be exactly what the gentleman had in view. He stated a particular example to shew that the operation would produce the same effect.

He, therefore, thought the last amendment unnecessary; but the amendment proposed yesterday he acquiesced in, he supposed it would meet the approbation of gentlemen in all parts of the Union.—He answered the objection respecting the importance of the States retaining their debts, that the legislatures of them may meet and have something to do, in providing for the payment of those debts.—He did not believe that it was considered by the people as necessary to the importance of the States, that their legislatures should meet merely for this purpose. He answered other objections respecting the interference with the State governments—the funds, he had not a doubt, would prove fully adequate to all the purposes for which the Secretary had designated

them, without any necessity for direct taxes; those, he trusted, would be left to the States for the support of their particular governments. He concluded, by observing, that the more he contemplated the measure, the more he was convinced of its propriety, its justice, and its economy—he doubted not that every part of the Union would cheerfully acquiesce in every measure that appeared to be necessary to be adopted to promote the general interest.

Mr. Moore—Mr. Chairman, said he, I cannot understand the proposition now on your table, in the same light in which the gentleman last up has stated it; nor can I think its effects will be the same with that which my colleague has now offered. If I understand the different propositions—by the first, every citizen in the United States may bring forward his certificate, and loan it to the United States; on which he is entitled to an interest; his claim is to be assumed and funded. The amendment proposes, that, after an adjustment of all the claims of the States has been made, Congress will assume the payment to each State, whatever she may appear to have paid, on a final settlement, more than her just share or proportion; but leave it to the States to pay their respective citizens their claims, in whatever mode they please. In the one case, Congress only assume the balances due; in the other, they assume the whole debt. Sir, I think we have not sufficiently ascertained the amount of the debt; this ought first to be done, before we assume the payment. The Secretary has stated to us the supposed amount; I make no doubt he has obtained every possible information on the subject. But even suppose him to be in possession of the amount of the settled claims in all the different States, it would not ascertain it with sufficient certainty. It is proposed that the acts limiting the settlement of claims, should be repealed; that further time should be given to claimants to come forward. Gentlemen appear impressed with the justice of this proposition. To what extent are they likely to be increased? If gentlemen will only consider the number of petitions that have been presented to Congress, by claimants whose claims appear to be just, they will be satisfied that when the bar to settlements is removed, many new claims will be brought forward, and the debt will be increased far beyond the present statement. Sir, before we assume the payment, we ought to know that our resources are co-extensive with the demand, under every possible diminution that can, in the nature of things, take place. Should we now assume them, and our means be inadequate to the end, I know not of any procedure that could more effectually ruin the credit of the United States.—But my principal objection to the original proposition is, that we shall be obliged to lay a direct tax. What are the resources the Secretary intends proposing? They ought first to be brought to view. I remember well when the impost bill was before us, we were told by gentlemen well informed on that subject, that if we increased the duties, it would defeat our purpose; that it would promote smuggling; that on so extensive a sea coast, where we have so many harbours, it would be impossible to prevent it, if we raised duties so high as to make it the interest of the merchant to smuggle. We were likewise told, that laying the duties too high would prevent the consumption, and tend to defeat the revenue. Gentlemen then brought forward every subject they could think of, as proper, on which to lay a duty. I conceive that if we assume the entire debt, no additional duty adequate to the payment of the interest of the whole debt, can now be laid; we must lay direct taxes.

A gentleman yesterday observed, that a revenue might be collected by Congress with more convenience than the States, at less expense, and more effectually. I think we cannot lay a direct tax in a manner so convenient to the citizens, at so small an expense, or that the collection will be so effectual. Sir, I am of opinion that the immediate representatives of the people in their States, can lay a tax which the people can more conveniently pay: They can accommodate not only the subjects of taxation, but the time of payment, more to the convenience of the citizens; they are better informed of their circumstances, and their representation is more equal, than in this body. Sir, I will not undertake to say it is unconstitutional; but I know it is contrary to the light in which the constitution was contemplated when it was adopted. The words of the Constitution are, "That Congress shall have power to impose duties, excise, and direct taxes, to pay the debts of the United States." I believe Congress, from the first forming of the confederation, held up a distinction between debts of the United States, and State debts.

I have not had recourse to the journals of Congress so as to be certain that this distinction has been uniformly made; but instances come within my knowledge which prove it. In the requisitions to the States the distinction is made. The State of Virginia, from her indiscriminate mode of adjusting state and continental claims, has been refused a settlement of her claims against the United States, and commissioners are appointed to ascertain her claims against the United States.

Sir, I think the framers of the constitution contemplated the payment of the debts of the United States only. But from our assuming the State debts,

Mr. Benson's Speech
Printer

they become debts of the United States, and we are to pay them.

I remember well when the constitution was under discussion in the convention of Virginia, the power of imposing a direct tax was warmly opposed: The advocates for its adoption stated that requisitions were found to be ineffectual; that occasions might happen in which such a power would be necessary; that it never would be exercised but in case of necessity; but we are about to attempt it when no such necessity exists. If that convention had supposed it would have been attempted at so early a day, I think they would not yet have adopted the constitution.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen complain that their citizens are oppressed with taxes: They say that from their extraordinary exertions during the war, they have incurred a debt far exceeding their just proportion. I think the amendment proposed by my colleague, (Mr. White) will do them ample justice; whatever sum they have paid over and above their just proportion, Congress will pay. Leave the payment of their just proportion to themselves; this is all that justice requires. In the mean time the proposition will not restrain us from availing ourselves of every resource in our power, and if there should be a balance in our Treasury, after paying the debts we have already assumed, we may apply it to the payment of the debts of the States.

Mr. Gerry, in a speech of some length, combated the principle on which the motion was founded; it contemplated, he said, the debts in question as the debts of the States, while in fact they were the debts of the United States; for the States had contracted the debts as agents of the Union; and it was well known, that a debt contracted by an agent was as binding on, as though it had been done by the principal; it being an established maxim, "*qui facit per alium facit per se*," there can be no distinction in equity then between a debt contracted by Congress, its quarter-masters, or other purchasing officers, and by a State employed by Congress; the creditors in each case being the creditors of the Union. Mr. Gerry said, he had before stated that the first army, although federal, was raised, supplied and paid by the States, till it was commanded by continental officers; that the States, on the requisitions of Congress, had made good the depreciation of the pay of the army; had frequently supplied and recruited it; had, at the request of Congress, assumed the debts of the Union, by taking up certificates of purchases made by federal officers, by paying the interest of the federal debt, and by various other modes, and one State, (Pennsylvania) if he was not misinformed, had assumed to the amount of five million dollars of the federal debt due to her citizens, and placed this sum on the State funds. As the States then are indebted to their citizens, ought not these, in equity, to be paid by the United States, for property thus supplied them? When the citizens credited the States, the latter had all the resources of the Union; they had the impost, excise, and sole right of direct taxation; for although Congress had the power of taxing States, they could go no farther, and that power could not be exercised from the want of a rule of apportionment required by the confederation, because the States could not form an estimate of their property as required by that compact: It must, therefore, be evident, as the citizens entrusted the States with supplies for the Union, on the credit of certain State resources, and by the late revolution in the system of government, these resources are by the Union in part alienated from the States to the federal government, which is the case of the impost; and as Congress are now extending their taxation to another part, the excise, on which resources the State creditors principally depended, Congress are bound in justice and equity to provide for the payment of these debts, contracted at the request, and for the benefit, of the United States. They are *bona fide* debts of the Union, and only differ from the federal liquidated debt in the form of the negotiation; perhaps it may be said, that the creditors, having considered the States as debtors, have no legal claim against the United States. But should Congress act upon such an unjust and ungenerous principle, would not the State creditors have reason to consider the whole as a state-trick or jugglery to defraud them of their dues? And would they ever after rely on the faith of Congress? There can be no good reason then for the assertion, that the States can only be creditors, or in other words, that their debts can only be assumed, according to the proportions of the balances that may be due to them respectively on a final liquidation. Mr. Gerry said, the gentleman (Mr. White) had observed, that by adopting the first amendment, we should again open the door for State claims: that if it should remain shut, perhaps some injustice would take place, but if the doors should again be opened, there would be great uneasiness among some of the States. In answer to this Mr. Gerry conceived that the States considered justice as the basis of their system of policy, and would never be opposed to a measure that would prevent injustice. If, however, he was mistaken in this point; if the foundations of the State and Federal Governments were not laid in justice, he thought their career would be but short; but he had no apprehensions of this kind.

He observed, that Mr. White had said, in case of an assumption, some State creditors may accede to it, and others not; that of the latter number would probably be the citizens of Virginia, in which case the must pay her own creditors, and contribute to the payment of the debts assumed by the union. But where is the difficulty, says Mr. Gerry, in this case? Congress, considering the State creditors of Virginia as creditors of the union, will provide for them as for other federal creditors.

And it will make no difference to the creditors, to the State, or to Congress, whether the latter pays the interest to the State, and the State to the creditors, or whether Congress pays it directly to the creditors. This seems too clear to be denied.

The gentleman has said, if the debts are assumed, Congress will fund, but not discharge them; whereas the States will do both. How, says Mr. Gerry, does it appear that Congress will be less disposed than the States, to pay off the public debt? The Secretary in his report has an eye to a sinking fund; and there is no doubt of every exertion on the part of the union, to discharge the debt. True it is, the States, with the impost and excise, have made some progress in this business; but deprived of those resources, there will be less prospect of the debts being paid by the States, than by the United States. The debts of the States will now accumulate, as the federal debt did whilst the States had those resources.

The gentleman says, that if all the revenue from impost and excise is thrown into our hands, it will not be adequate, and we must resort to direct taxes, which would meet the disapprobation of all the States. But in answer to this, Mr. Gerry observed, that we have but little experience of the avails of the impost, and none of the excise, and can therefore form no judgment how far they are capable of improvement. One thing we know, that the impost is greatly injured by the State administration of excise, and we also know that the latter is eluded in a great measure in each State; so that under the federal administration of impost and excise, both would probably be much increased.

[To be continued.]

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY the 29th Instant, and WEDNESDAY the 2d of June, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store, A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

FOR SALE,

In Dumfries, on the first Monday in July next, to the highest Bidder,

TWO LOTS of LAND, at present occupied by Mr. James Muschett, well situated for a private family, with convenient houses, &c.—Ready Cash will be expected, or approved Merchants' Notes, payable in October following.

MARTIN PICKETT & CO.

May 25, 1790.

3w.

TO BE SOLD,

At George-Town, on Monday the 14th of June next, to the highest Bidder,

THE HULL, MASTS, SPARS, STANDING and RUNNING RIGGING, and every Material of the Ship WASHINGTON.—An inventory may be seen, and the articles viewed, on application to

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-Town, May 12, 1790.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy-five ACRES of LAND, lying near the head of Severn, about 10 miles from the City of Annapolis; 80 of which are cleared, and produce most excellent corn and rye. There are three very good apple-orchards upon it. The buildings being rather out of order, and as it will be sold for Cash only, any person desirous of purchasing, may expect a good bargain.—The sale will be on the 1st day of July next, at Annapolis.

E. VALLETTE.

N. B. Any person inclinable to become a purchaser at private sale, may treat with Thomas Harwood, Esq; of Annapolis, or myself here.

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

5w. E. V.

On Monday the 21st of June next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Alexandria, SIXTEEN NEGROES; consisting of Men, Women and Children; belonging to the Estate of Robert Adam, deceased.—Twelve months credit will be allowed on giving Bond, with approved Security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
WILLIAM WILSON,
ROGER WEST,
WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, May 26, 1790.

3w.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Cash, or Crop-Tobacco, on the 10th of June next, on the premises,

THE LEASE of that valuable Lot of Land lying on Goose-Creek, Loudoun County, containing 182 acres, whereon Henry Humphries now lives. This lease is for lives, and at the very low rent of £.3 per annum; it is renewable forever.—The large road, generally called the Carolina Road, runs through this land. The soil is good, a considerable part of which is bottom land: About half of this land is cleared, and in good repair. There are houses, orchards, &c. thereon. A good title will be made the purchaser of the aforesaid lease.—For further particulars, inquire of Mr. JOHN LOVE, of Loudoun County, Virginia, or of the subscriber, living within 2 miles of Alexandria.

May 23, 1790.

RICHARD COURTES

IN C O U N C I L,
MAY 11, 1790.

SIR,

THE Continental Congress having at their first Session, appropriated a Sum of Money to discharge the Subsistence Money due to the Officers, and four months Pay due to the Privates of the Virginia Line, who were in Service to the Southward of this State at the close of the War; I am directed by the Honourable the Executive, to inform all Original Claimants to the Pay or Subsistence above-mentioned, that, to accommodate those who may be prevented from attending in person at the Seat of Government, Capt. Anthony Singleton is appointed Agent, with authority to receive, from all such Original Claimants, who may think proper to confide their Interest to him, Powers of Attorney duly authenticated, and to secure to their Use the Money thus appropriated.

A. BLAIR, C. C.

NOTICE.

AFTER the 5th day of July next, every Bond, the property of the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, Esq; remaining in our hands, and that may have then, or before, become due, will be put in suit, without respect to persons.

Robert T. Hooe, } Agents.

Charles Little, }

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

FOR CHARTER,

To any Part of Europe without the Streights, The BRIG



RANGER,

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Master, Will carry about 7000 Barrels; is a good Vessel, almost new, and a British Bottom.—For Terms, apply to HARTSHORNE and DONALDSON, or the Master.

Alexandria, May 26, 1790.

3w.

L O N D O N, February 27.

TO prove how much cheaper the precepts of the gospel are than the squeaking of an Italian opera-singer—a poor curate, on Sunday le'ennight, read the service of the church, preached two sermons, married three couple, christened two children, buried a pauper, and did all the other drudgery of the day, at a small church in the vicinity of London, for five shillings! And, on Monday evening, Pacchierotti honoured a concert in the metropolis with his attendance, where, for singing two airs, he received the trifling sum of one hundred pounds!

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

THE Philadelphia County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and domestic Manufactures, judging that a comparative view of the produce of farms under the management of its members, might act as a stimulus to render them the most productive possible, have a rule, by which every member is requested to furnish the Society with the annual produce of his farm, on their meeting in May. In conformity to this request, Mr. Johnson produced the following account, which is published by order of the Society.

J. SUMMER, Secretary.

Frankford, May 2, 1790.

An Account of the culture of fourteen acres of arable, and management of twenty-one acres of mowable, grass land. By William Johnson, of Philadelphia county.

About the 8th of August, 1788, I plowed a field of 9 acres, which had been sown in the year 1785 with clover feed and Plaster of Paris (gypsum) at the rate of 4 bushels per acre, the same having been sown in the year 1784 with wheat and rye, the produce whereof was not more than at the rate of 6 bushels per acre.

From October the 6th, to the 10th of the same, 1788, I sowed 2 acres of the above field with wheat, which produced 36 bushels.

About the same time I sowed 2½ acres of the same field with winter barley, the produce thereof was 114½ bushels.

And the remaining 4½ acres with rye, which produced 139½ bushels.

From the 20th to the 25th July, 1789, I plowed in the stubble on the above 9 acres, and sowed the same with buck-wheat—harrowed and rolled it—then sowed the whole field with Plaster of Paris, at the rate of 3 bushels per acre, which produced 256½ bushels.

In the autumn of the year 1788, I plowed a acres of meadow, which had lain in grass several years, and which had been sown twice with Plaster of Paris whilst in that state, at the rate of 4 bushels per acre, in the year 1784 and 1787. In the winter of the same year, these 2 acres were manured with dung—in the spring following, the same was cross-plowed, harrowed and meliorated as much as possible—then furrowed the land 6 feet wide, and dropped grains of Indian corn, 6 inches apart, in those furrows—when fit for harrowing, sowed about 6 bushels of Plaster of Paris per acre; and where a grain missed growing, replanted the ground with pumpkin seed—which produced 180 bushels Indian corn, and 20 tons pumpkins.

In the spring, 1789, I sowed 2½ acres with summer barley, which produced but 86 bushels—and half an acre with flax.

When the barley and flax came off, I plowed in the stubble, and planted a acres with potatoes, which produced 250 bushels.

The remaining acre I sowed with turnip seed, which produced 100 bushels.

I shall now proceed to relate the management of the meadow ground.

In the year 1783, I mowed about 7 acres of grass, which produced no more than 6 tons of hay after being twice mowed—this being all the meadow I had at that time, part being sown with grain, the remainder over run with bushes.

The method I observed was to dung a small part first, and in planting potatoes or Indian corn for one or two years, the ground became meliorated and in good condition, either for any kind of grain or grass. Afterwards by sowing barley, timothy and clover seed, with the addition of 4 bushels of Plaster of Paris per acre, produced such crops, that by increasing my stock and consuming the greatest part of the hay on the farm, enabled me to create more manure than heretofore: and when a piece had lain in grass for 3 or 4 years, my practice was, to plow and sow as before-mentioned, until the old grass roots were decayed.

Thus, without the cost of manuring with lime or dung, except what was created by the consumption of my own crops and Plaster of Paris, I have, for 3 or 4 years past, mowed from 20 to 25 acres of grass, and have had from 50 to 60 tons of hay each year, and that exclusive of pasturage and half the second crops.

In the year 1789, I mowed 21 acres of grass, which produced 50 tons of hay (exclusive of pasturage and half the second crop.)

Produce of thirty-five acres, exclusive of half an acre of flax.

Bushels rye, 139½; do. wheat, 56; do. winter barley, 114½; do. summer barley, 56; do. buckwheat, 256½; do. Indian corn, 180; do. potatoes, 250; do. turnips, 100; Tons pumpkins, 20; do. hay, 50.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Frankford, Philadelphia county, March 15, 1790

An ingenious English artist, who has failed in an attempt to establish a useful manufactory in this city, has ascribed his failure wholly to the influence of rum, in corrupting and impoverishing his journeymen. Why is not this detestable liquor outlawed from our country? An act of Congress can alone restrain or prevent its use—for the press and the pulpit have exhausted their efforts against it to no purpose. We offer rewards to apprehend the villains who set our infant manufactures on fire, and we punish a single murder by death: But we permit rum to burn up the pockets and bowels of our manufacturers, and to kill thousands of our citizens every year with impunity. Should a being from a world where that cursed liquor is unknown, visit our earth, and in particular that part of it which is called the United States, and witness the shocking incongruity of our conduct in tolerating that detestable foe to industry—virtue—health—and life, he would certainly conclude that our brains were made of the clippings and parings of the brains of the inhabitants of all the other worlds in the universe.

The great demand at present for Plaster of Paris, for the manuring of lands, says a correspondent, ought to put us upon searching in the bosom of our own soil for this valuable fossil, which, paradoxical as it may seem, would be of more value to this country, if once discovered at a moderate depth in a reasonable degree of plenty, than mines of gold. Our farmers are making continual complaints of their lands being worn out, and the Abbe Raynal has told the world, that the whole soil of the United States is in a fair way of being exhausted of its strength in a short time by the continual demands on it. Here then is the means that nature has provided for renovating herself, and restoring strength to her productions. The peculiar excellence of this mineral consists in its being of little or no service in moist, loamy, or wet lands, where the ground is naturally rich, and cannot be easily worn out, but in gravelly and light dry soils its effects are beyond credibility. About five bushels, and from that quantity to seven, are sufficient to manure an acre of land.

The INFLUENZA has again made its appearance in this city.

A medical correspondent has observed several mistakes in the accounts published in our papers, on the subject of this disease, and begs leave to lay before the public, for the benefit of his countrymen, the following short account of it, taken from notes of lectures delivered by the professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the college of Philadelphia last winter.

The Doctor denied that the Influenza was produced by any sensible or unwholesome quality in the air; but allowed, that it was a good deal influenced, as to its violence, and many of its symptoms, by the heat, cold, moisture, dryness and sudden vicissitudes of the weather.—He added, that it was not a new disease; that it had only acquired a new name; that it had been known, in the early ages of physic, by the name of the *catarrhal fever*, and had been described, very accurately, by Dr. Cullen, and other writers, by the name of *Catarrh*. It differs from what is commonly called a cold, in being produced wholly by contagion. The origin of this contagion is involved in as much obscurity as the origin of that of the measles and small-pox.

Records are to be found of the prevalence of this disease in America, in the years 1733, 1749, 1761, 1771 and 1789. It is remarkable, that the weather and sensible qualities of the air were different in each of the three last times of its appearance.

The treatment of the Influenza recommended by

* Dr. Rush.

the Doctor was different, according to the symptoms, constitutions and habits of the patients.

Where the pulse is full, and the habit plethoric, especially if it be accompanied with delirium or acute pains in the sides or breast, blood-letting, gentle laxatives, or (if attended with sickness at the stomach) a vomit, abstinence from animal food, cold drinks, and cool air were advised. The drinks should consist of toast and water; barley water; balm, flaxseed, or bran teas; or water, in which raw or dried apples, peaches or cherries had been infused when it was boiling, and suffered to remain until it became cold.

Where the pulse is weak, and a cough attends, without much pain, or signs of inflammation, the remedies should, in several particulars, be different from those which have been mentioned. Bleeding should be omitted. Warm punch, wine whey, sage, camomile, dittany or pennyroyal teas should, in this case, be the constant drinks of the patients. The cough should be composed by a few drops of laudanum, taken occasionally during the day, or by pleasant syrups of any kind. A sufficient dose of laudanum, or asthmaic elixir, should be taken at night to procure sleep.

Should the fever prove obstinate, and the symptoms be alarming, blisters ought to be applied. The patient should, moreover, be indulged with pure fresh air.

In both states of the disease, frequent changes of linen will conduce much to the comfort, and not a little to the recovery, of the patient.—During the convalescent, or recovering state, the diet should consist of broths, soups, and light animal food; and the drinks, of malt liquors, and a little wine. With these should be blended gentle exercise in the open air.

ALEXANDRIA, May 27.

We congratulate our readers on the recovery of THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES from his late illness.

Yesterday sailed from this port, for Havre-de-Grace, the ship Confidence, Capt. De Boer. In her went passengers eight of the French emigrants, who, some weeks ago, arrived here in the ship Patriot. It appears, a correspondent observes, that these persons have been seduced, and diverted from their enterprise, by misrepresentations of the nature of it. To these re-embarked people an Agent, duly authorized, made satisfactory explanations, and such proposals as they themselves acknowledged to be generous, and amounting to every thing they could ask. But, their baggage being on board, their stores laid in, and having been weaned from the object they had in view in coming out to America, their minds were so strongly fixed on home, that they could not be prevailed on to relinquish the idea of it.

Capt. Patterson, of the Brig William and Mary, arrived at Norfolk 21st inst. from Liverpool, on the 15th spoke the Brig Virginia, of this port, for London, lat. 36 : 39, long. 71, W.—all well.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Brig Alexandria, Cragg, Ivica.
Sloop Betsy, Fell, Barbadoes.

SAILED.

Ship Confidence, De Boer, Havre-de-Grace.
— Catharine, Jolly, Falmouth.
Brig Branchly, Rivett, Do.
— Ben, Kelsick, Maryland.
— Rachel, Blakeney, London.

A remarkable instance of disinterestedness and liberality in a French Regiment.—A regiment of dragoons belonging to the Duke of Orleans, and bearing for name his Highness' former title Chartres, had been so ready both by night and by day, to assist the Magistrates of the city of Mans, where they were in garrison, in preserving the public peace, and protecting the transit of corn, as to make the Magistrates think it necessary publicly to acknowledge their services. They accordingly voted them, in the first instance, the thanks of the city, and afterwards a gratuity of 600 livres, to be distributed amongst the privates. The money was given to the Colonel, who gave it to his men, leaving it to themselves to divide it, and dispose of it in whatever manner they pleased. The dragoons received it with many acknowledgments, but instead of dividing it among themselves, they resolved to bestow it upon the poor of the parish. In consequence of this resolution, a deputation from the regiment waited, on Friday the 13th of November, upon the rector of the Parish of St. Nicholas in the city of Mans; and one of the dragoons, delivering the money into his hands, addressed him as follows:—"Sir, we want not this money; his Majesty's pay secures us a livelihood; but the poor are not so blessed; we beg, therefore, that you would except of it for their use, and put it into the common stock destined for the relief of the poor."

From the GEORGE-TOWN WEEKLY LEDGER.

THE TEAR OF PITY.

The EXPRESSIONS of COMPASSION, very proper for the Card Table, at the approaching Holidays.

—So, Miss Hectic died this morning of a consumption.—She was no more than seventeen, a sweet girl!

Ah! is she dead!—Poor thing! What's trump? —The man is dead, my dear, whom we employed to clear the mouth of that well behind our house, and which he fell into—

Is he? I thought he could not recover.—Play a spade Ma'am.

—There were upwards of four thousand killed in the last engagement—How many childless parents are now in sorrow!

Ah! how many indeed—*The odd trick's ours!* —The Captain is now reduced to such poverty, that I am told it would be charity to send his family a joint of meat—

That's hard—I have not a heart indeed, Sir. —He fell on his head, and has been delirious ever since—and the physicians have no hopes that he will recover the use of his reason—

Oh! I recollect, he rode against somebody!—*Play a spade, if you please.*

—The prospect of the poor this winter is dreadful indeed—there will be a powerful appeal to the feelings of the rich.

Yes—one really gives so much in charity—I'll bet you a crown on the best club.

—Pray, Lady, have you heard of the dreadful accident which has happened to Mrs. —?

What! her son drowned! O yes—you are right, you can call.

—George! Ma'am, George, I am sorry to say it, put an end to his life last Tuesday—

You don't say so—I had two bonuses in my own hand—

Yes—and as misfortunes never come alone, his mother and sister are in a state of distraction—

Dear me! that's bad—*Single, double, and the rub!* [Exeunt, counting their money.]

A FRAGMENT.

HE was in a military dress: and his figure, his face, and his walk, evinced the gentleman; yet poverty contracted his countenance; and a succession of blushes, which flushed into his cheek, while he traversed the coffee room, and to which deep sighs were the harbingers, shewed that his heart suffered.—

He at last leaned upon the bar; and whispered the mistress of the coffee room—a good natured creature—and she instantly curtsied, with a degree of respect, that induced me to believe I had mistaken the index of the officer's mind, and that instead of standing in need of a favour, notwithstanding his appearance, he had been conferring an obligation.

On quitting the bar, and taking his seat, the mistress of the coffee room ordered a pot of coffee and toast to the table where he sat.—His eyes sparkled at the sight; and the toast was devoured with an avidity, that indicated, not so much a wholesome appetite, as the keenness of actual want. He ate with every mark of real hunger.

The first plate of toast being despatched, the mistress of the coffee room ordered a second to be placed before him: but she gave her orders privately; and the waiter laid it on the table with a look most pitiable. The officer seized the toast: the waiter wiped his eyes with his napkin: and the mistress of the coffee room, drawing up her breath, sighed it out again in a tone so soft, so tender, and so sweet, as harmonized every nerve of those who heard it, into that delightful union of pity, that is only felt when the finger of Charity touches the sympathetic chords of the heart.

The officer having finished his breakfast, and taken leave of his hostess at the bar, an impulse, which certainly was not curiosity, induced me to inquire after his name and situation.

Of these particulars the woman was ignorant. She had never seen him before; she knew nothing of him but this: he had ordered a breakfast at the bar; and assured her he would call and pay for it, at some future day.

Till the day arrived when he should be able to pay, she desired he might constantly call, and breakfast on credit.—"And he is welcome," she said, "though that day should be the day of judgment."—"And when the day of judgment arrives," said I, "you will hear of this matter. You have done that, which will stand in account, and gain you credit in the book of fate. If your sins be even multitudinous, your charity has covered them."

"But let us see if something more cannot be done for this poor officer—Lend him," said I, "these few guineas, should he call to-morrow, as if coming from yourself." The next day he received the cash.

I never heard more of my money for six years. At the end of that time, the mistress of the coffee-house told me, that ensign—now a lieutenant-colonel, had returned from abroad—had repaid her the sum borrowed—and given her a ring, worth a hundred pounds, by way of interest.

ERRATUM in our last Paper.

In the nineteenth line of the letter signed A. B. for "yards" read "years."

§ The Members of the ALEXANDRIA ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY are desired to meet at Mr. PAGE'S Tavern, on Monday the 31st Inst. at 7 o'Clock, P. M. By Order of the President, ICHABOD HUNTER, Sec'y.

Waggon's Wanted.

§ A number of Waggon's may find back loads as far as Winchester, in the course of ten to twenty days, by applying to the Printers hereof.

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

§ Bills of Exchange and Lading, printed on fine Post Paper, to be had at the Printing-Office.

POETRY.

STANZAS. TO GALLA.

SWEET Girl! on thee the varying year
Its every gift bestows:
Thy cheeks, thy lips, from Spring derive
The beauties of the Rose.
The Summer's Sun more lustre boasts,
Reflected from your eyes:
And Autumn in thy breast has plac'd
A double Paris' prize.
To stamp perfection on thy charms,
Old Winter's store is brought;
The whiteness of his snow he gives,
And spreads it where it ought.

ANECDOTE.

A POMPOUS Poet, at Cambridge University, sat down, determined to write a poem in the sublimest of all possible heroics. It happened, however, that his Pegasus ran restive by the time he had pushed him through the following couplet:

"The sun's perpendicular heat
Illumines the depth of the sea;
a brother Cantab popping in and seeing this lie on the table, while the poet was musing abroad in quest of fresh inspiration, waggishly added,
"And fishes, beginning to sweat,
"Cry'd, d—n it, how hot we shall be!"
It cured the gentleman of his itch for poetry.

W. Lowry & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig RACHAEL, Capt. JOHN BLAKENEY,
from LONDON,

A general Assortment of
MERCHANDISE,

To be sold by the PIECE or PACKAGE only, viz.
SUPERFINE and second Broadcloths and Cambrics; Durants; Wildbores; Joans' Spinning; Camlets, Lustrings and Moreens; 4-4, 7 and 8 Irish Linens; 3 Sheetings; brown Linens; Dowlas and Scotch Shirtings; Osnaburghs, Lancashire Sheetings and Ruffians; Collars, Mull, Jaconet and Book Mullins; Muffin Aprons and Handkerchiefs; printed Calicoes; neat Shawls; Pulicat and Balifore Handkerchiefs; printed Linen and Cotton ditto; plain, flowered and chequered Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons; French Cambrics; Modes, Perfians and Ribbons; Men and Women's Thread and Cotton Hosiery; a Variety of Jacket Patterns; Sewing Silk; Twilt; rich Imperial Buttons; Threads; Pins; Buckrams; Men and Women's Leather Gloves; Felt Hats; Cutlery, neatly assorted in Trunks; Ironmongery in Casks; a large Assortment of fashionable Buttons; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Brads; Ladies' fashionable Riding Hats; Fustians, Jeans, Denims, Veleterets, Corduroys and Satinets; Bed-Ticken; Apron-Checks; Linen and Cotton Hollands; Fancy Cords; Mullinets; and a Variety of other Articles.

Alexandria, April 24, 1790.

Spring Goods.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship LANCASTER, Capt. WILLIAM BROWN,
from WHITEHAVEN, and for SALE at the
Warehouse of

**Robinson, Sanderson
& Company,**

A large and general Assortment of
GOODS

Suitable to the approaching Season:

For particulars of which they refer to printed Handbills.

Alexandria, April 22, 1790.

N. B. A Quantity of TAR for sale by the Barrel.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, from the subscriber, the 15th of April, a light bay HORSE, about 15½ hands high, a small star in his forehead; he trots, paces and canter, about 8 years old; had on when he strayed away, the ring of a spangle on his off fore foot. It is supposed he went towards Asby's Gap, where he was bred.—Whoever takes up the said Horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall have the above Reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, May 20, 1790.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on low terms,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in possession of Col. James Hendricks—It is situated within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; contains about 270 Acres, more or less, and has erected thereon a large and elegant Brick Dwelling-House, a very commodious Barn, and other necessary out-houses, &c. &c.—The situation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in high order. It is needless to say any more of this place, as it is supposed any person inclined to purchase would wish to see it, and a view of the premises will be a greater recommendation than the most flattering description.—Also, a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County, situated in the best part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the first quality, containing 300 Acres, situated on the river Ohio, near the town of Pittsburgh—And an undivided right in several TRACTS of LAND, on the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania.

Any person inclinable to purchase any of the above premises, may hear the terms of sale and further particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN WARDER, in Philadelphia; Mr. JOSIAH WATSON or WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in Alexandria or to Mr. B. STODDART, George-Town.
February 11, 1790.

Bryan Hampson

Hath for SALE, at his Store, opposite Doctor CRAIK'S,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or small Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hylon, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; sweeping and scrubbing Brushes; white Wine Vinegar; Marcellies Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Mustard, &c. &c.—which he will sell low for Cash. (t. f.)

James Kidd,

SADDLE, CAP and HARNESS MAKER,

JUST NOW ARRIVED from EDINBURGH, with an elegant Assortment of SADDLERY GOODS, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has opened Shop at the Head of King-Street and Corner of St. Asaph-Street, at the Green Saddle-Tree, where he intends carrying on the SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS in all its Branches. He flatters himself that he will give Satisfaction to those that favour him with their Employment, and furnish them in the neatest and most fashionable Manner, and on the lowest Terms.

A few of the Articles are as follows:

Fashionable Hunting-Saddles, Saddles, Spring Patent Saddles, Strong Saddles for Country Use, Ladies' Side-Saddles of various Kinds, Do. made with turning Heads, Clog-Saddles of all Colours, for Ladies, Portmanteaus made to any Size, Hard Leather Trunks, Rein Curb-Bridles, Hard or Spring Woollen Girths, Surcingle of all Sorts, Boot-Garters of all Sorts, Martingals of all Sorts, Shot-Belts of different Sizes, Dog-Collars and Padlocks, Saddle-Bags of any Size, Orders from the Country shall be punctually attended to.
Alexandria, May 6, 1790.
N. B. He has on Hand an elegant Four-Wheel CHAISE for a Child.
* * * Wanted an Apprentice to the Saddlery Business. 3w.

THE Partnership between John and James Caruthers being this Day dissolved by mutual Consent, all Persons having Demands against said Partnership are hereby desired to bring in their Accounts, and have them adjusted; and those indebted are desired to come and make Payments as soon as possible.
JOHN CARUTHERS,
JAMES CARUTHERS.
Lexington, May 1, 1790.

WANTED,

A LOT near the Town, fit to accommodate a Horse and Cow.—Any Person having such to rent or sell, may please to apply to

THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, May 12, 1790.

Jesse Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Betsy*, Capt. Messenger, from Liverpool,
A general Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

FOR CHARTER,

To any Port in EUROPE,
The BRIGANTINE

BETSY,

Capt. MESSENGER,

A stout British Vessel, burthen about 2000 Barrels.—If not chartered in a short Time, she will take FREIGHT for LIVERPOOL, with Liberty of Consignment.—For Terms apply to
JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

The beautiful imported Horse

VENETIAN

Will COVER MARES this season at the Hop-Yard, in Prince George's County, Maryland, near the Eastern Branch Ferry, four miles from George-Town, six from Bladensburg, five from the Ferry opposite Alexandria, and about five from where he covered last year, at *Five Guineas* a Mare, and a *Dollar* to the Groom, which may be discharged by paying *Three Guineas* a Mare, on or before the first day of August next, and a *Dollar* to the Groom when the Mare is covered.

VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Pennymann, Bart. of Yorkshire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jennison Shafio's Snap, who was fire to Goldfinder, Gnapwolf, Daily, and other good runners; his grandam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Capt. Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grandam by Dicar's Dimple, who was got by Leeds's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Davey Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodworth. Leeds's Arabian, was the fire of Leeds, Balto, and the grandam of Childers. VENETIAN's performances upon the turf were capital; the particulars of which will be advertised in the Maryland Gazette, or may be seen by examining the calendars of 1777, 1778, and 1779. His colts are remarkably handsome and stout.—There are near two hundred acres of good pasturage, under an excellent fence, *gratis*, and the greatest care will be taken; but I will not be answerable for elapses or accidents.
March 24, 1790. OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Those gentlemen who neglected to pay last year, by the first of August, and, consequently, are accountable for the whole sum of Five Guineas, are informed that if they will send their Mares this season, and will pay the sum of Six Guineas by the 1st of August next, they shall have a receipt in full.

HYDER ALLY



Is in high perfection, and stands this season at Mount-Ararat, the same place that he stood at last year, six miles below Piscataway, and will cover Mares at *Three Pounds* the season, and *Five Shillings* to the Groom; but the money must be paid at the stable door, or, at furthest, by the first of September.

HYDER ALLY is a fine gray, beautifully dappled, eight years old this spring, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably bony and active; his strong resemblance to his sire, whose colts are in high estimation, both for the turf and saddle, will be a considerable inducement to those who wish to breed fine horses; and the following pedigree (well authenticated) will prove him equal in blood to any horse in America:

He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Oihello, his grandam (an imported mare, from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot, his great grandam by Cartouch, his great, great grandam by Old Traveller, his great, great, great grandam by Sedbury, his great, great, great, great grandam by Childers, out of a Barb Mare.—Good pasturage will be provided for mares *gratis*, and every possible care taken of them; but elapses, or other accidents, must be at the risk of the owners.

PETER CORNELL, Groom.

Prince George's County, Maryland,
March 24, 1790.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, in George-Town, situated on Falls-Street, convenient to the Market-House, and also to the new Warehouse, which circumstances make it an eligible stand either for store or tavern. The house is large and commodious, 4 rooms on the lower floor;—besides, there is a kitchen, and ground for an excellent garden. For further particulars, the price and terms of sale, inquire of ELIZABETH DONCASTLE.

George-Town, March 8, 1790.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and FOND.